

Amend the second paragraph of Page 7 to read:

A2 Figure 8 is a structural comparison between the native β -amyloid peptide and the transition state phenylalanine statine β -amyloid peptide analog. β -amyloid peptides shown correspond to amino acids 10-13 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

Amend the third paragraph of Page 7 to read:

A3 Figure 9 is a structural comparison between the native β -amyloid peptide and the reduced peptide bond transition state β -amyloid peptide analog. β -amyloid peptides shown correspond to amino acids 10-13 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

Amend the fourth paragraph of Page 7 to read:

A4 Figure 10 is a formulaic representation of the native C-terminal region of β -amyloid, and the phosphoramidate transition state analog of the C-terminal region of β -amyloid ($A\beta_{35-43}$). β -amyloid peptides shown correspond to amino acids 1-9 of SEQ ID NO: 4.

Amend the fifth paragraph of Page 7 to read:

A5 Figure 11 indicates the putative transition state for peptide hydrolysis by zinc peptidases, compared to the phosphonate and phosphoramidate mimics. The β -amyloid peptide fragments shown for the transition-state and phosphoramidate analog are HCRHNCHR (SEQ ID NO: 6). The peptide fragment shown for the phosphonate analog is HCRCHR (SEQ ID NO: 7).

Amend the sixth paragraph of Page 7 to read:

A6 Figure 12 is a structural comparison of the native β -amyloid peptide and the transition state phosphoramidate β -amyloid peptide which has the peptide link between Gly 38 and Val 39 replaced with a phosphoramidate bond. The β -amyloid peptide shown corresponds to amino acid 4-7 of SEQ ID NO: 4.